# Final Result of Mice Neuron Activity

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### Contents

- Dataset: Zero Elevated Maze
- Model:
  - GLM
  - GLM after PCA
  - o RNN LSTM
- Six mouse: 409, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418
- Drop: zero behavior in both columns
- Output: closed\_arm
- Input:
  - All neurons for GLM,
  - Parallel analysis suggested PCs for GLM
  - All neurons for RNN
- Data split: 70% training, 30% test
- Accuracy: Confusion Matrix



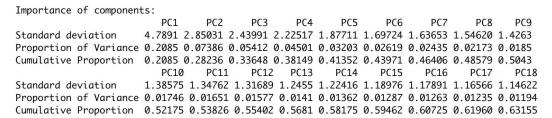
Table 1: Comparison of GLMs for Six Mouse

Mice	$Total\_neurons$	Accuracy	$AUC\_score$
409	110	0.8955	0.9582
412	100	0.9403	0.9623
414	33	0.7373	0.7870
416	26	0.7271	0.7852
417	79	0.9476	0.9684
418	77	0.9168	0.9505

 $glm(closed. arm \sim ., data = train. close, family = binomial("logit"))$ 

## PCA

- KMO: Sampling Adequacy
- Parallel Analysis: to extract number of principal components



#### Parallel Analysis Scree Plots

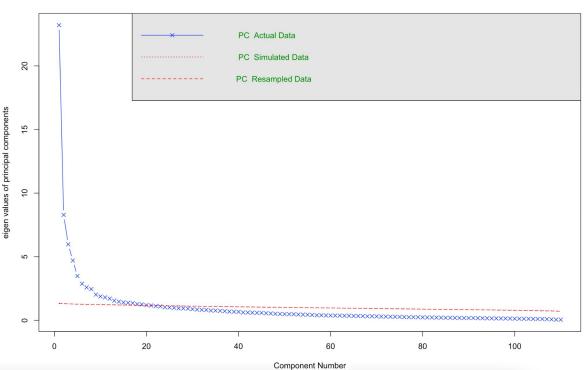


Table 2: Comparison of GLM after PCA

Mice	KMO	$PC\_number$	Accuracy	$AUC\_score$
409	93	24	0.8109	0.8710
412	77	27	0.8385	0.8520
414	80	11	0.6587	0.7069
416	61	11	0.7033	0.7365
417	73	24	0.9012	0.9015
418	78	24	0.8573	0.8737

 $glm(closed. arm \sim ., data = train. close, family = binomial("logit"))$ 

## RNN-Long term and short term memory

- Using the frequency of neurons for prediction, and predicting the outcome of binned behavior
- Batched size & Epochs
- Activation = "sigmoid", convert linear function into probability between zero and one
- Loss = 'binary\_crossentropy', since our outcome is binary
- Validation\_split: 20%
- Build confusion matrix to evaluate our accuracy

Table 3: Comparison of RNN for Six Mouse

Mice	neuron_number	Batch_size	Epoch	Accuracy	loss
409	110	20	15	0.9533	0.2100
412	100	15	10	0.9886	0.0458
414	33	10	15	0.8937	0.4082
416	26	15	15	0.9270	0.2276
417	79	15	10	0.9728	0.1358
418	77	15	15	0.9597	0.1632

Comparison of Three Models  $\boxtimes$ 0.9886 -0.9728 - $\boxtimes$ 0.9597 - $\boxtimes$ 0.9533 -0.9476 -0.9403 -0.9270 -0.9168 colour Accuracy - 2568.0 0.8937 -0.8573 -0.8385 -0.8109 -0.7373 -0.7271 -0.7033 -0.6587 -412 414 416 417 418 Mice

# Challenges and Improvements

- Sampling Adequacy
- Calculational Expenses:
  - Number of neurons
  - batch\_size and epochs
  - Time interval
- Model Accuracy: how to avoid overfitting?

